

# LAWS OF OHIO

(BY AUTHORITY.)

[No 4.]

## AN ACT

Repeating to the sale of Bonds of Railroad Companies, and to increase the number of Directors.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Directors of any Railroad Company authorized to borrow money and to execute bonds or promissory notes therefor, shall be, and they are hereby authorized to sell, negotiate, mortgage or pledge such bonds, or notes, as well as any notes, bonds, or notes, bonds, scrip or certificates for the payment of money or property which such company may have heretofore received or shall hereafter receive as donations or in payment of subscription to the capital stock or for advances of such company, at such times and in such places either within or without the State, and at such rates and for such prices as in the opinion of said Directors will best advance the interests of such company; and if such notes shall be as valid in every respect and such securities as binding for the respective amounts thereof, as if they were sold at their par value.

Sec. 2. No Director of any Railroad Company shall either directly or indirectly purchase any shares of the capital stock or any of the bonds, notes or other securities of any Railroad Company of which he may be a Director, for less than the par value thereof; and all such stocks, bonds, notes or other securities that may be purchased by any such Director for less than the par value thereof shall be null and void.

Sec. 3. That any Railroad Company heretofore incorporated, or which may be hereafter incorporated in this State, shall be and is hereby authorized by a vote of a majority of the stock of such company, to increase the number of Directors provided for in the charter of such company, to any number not greater than thirteen; and the increased number of directors, thus created shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as may be provided for in the charter of such company.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Rep's.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.

December 15, 1852.

[No 5.]

## AN ACT

To transfer certain funds in the hands of County Treasurers to the Common School fund.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the moneys remaining in the hands of the Treasurers of the several counties of this State, collected from a tax on dogs, after paying all legal claims against said funds, be transferred to the common school fund of the proper county, to be distributed by the Auditor of such county as other school funds are by law distributed.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Rep's.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.

December 21, 1852.

[No 6.]

## AN ACT

To regulate the fees of County Treasurers in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the County Treasurers of this State shall be allowed for collecting and paying over school taxes assessed under the act of February 21, 1849, and an act amendatory thereto, passed March 13, 1850, for better regulations of common schools in cities and towns, the sum of one per cent on all money by them collected and paid over under the provisions of said acts.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Rep's.  
WILLIAM MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.

Dec. 21, 1852.

Attest: My Office,  
Sandusky County, Ohio.

I certify the foregoing laws are truly copied from those furnished this office by Secretary of State.

HORACE E. CLARK,  
County Auditor.

## Fast Youth.

The Oswego Journal thus expires on the 'progressive' ways of our rising generation: Boys are nearly an extinct race. There is scarcely an intermediate stage between dapper and desperadoism. The rowdy infant is no sooner out of his long clothes than he exhibits the incipient traits of the dandy 'looter'—by the time he is fairly jacketed, he wants a touch, a pack of cards, and learn to

At the age of ten, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of twelve, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of fourteen, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of sixteen, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of eighteen, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of twenty, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of twenty-two, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of twenty-four, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of twenty-six, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of twenty-eight, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

At the age of thirty, he is a dandy and his mother is a dandy.

## Railroads and the Sabbath.

The following article we find in the Oberlin Evangelist. It contains plain truth well told, and we are glad to know that the views here expressed are becoming extensively established in the experience of railroads.

The reason in favor of entire rest on all Rail Roads during the hours of the Sabbath, seem to us to be cumulative, convincing, and unanswerable.

1. Sabbath trains "mont pay."

This is becoming more and more the current testimony of experience. Almost all the New England roads bear it. We hear it from some of those Ohio roads which have had most experience. The reasons are—the longer journey, without using the Sabbath.—Probably the considerate traveller would not choose to trust himself to such hands as can be hired to labor on this day. There are some who have noticed that far more accidents occur on this day—in proportion to the business done, than on any other.

Again, Sabbath trains don't pay because they always cost the company and their Roads the good feeling of a large and respectable part of the adjacent community of which we must say more hereafter.

But, financially considered, Sabbath trains must always be a losing concern in the long run—for the simple reason that it is cheaper to the same amount of business in six days than in seven. In an unfinished or half-equipped state, a road may be so pressed as not to be able to do all its legitimate freighting in weeks of six days; but this will be only a temporary state. The rule will soon be—*capacity enough for all business*; and under this rule it is miserable economy to spin out through seven days what could be done nearly one seventh cheaper in six.

2. The men employed on the Road and on the trains, need Sabbath rest.

They need it because they are human, and their nerves and muscles will not bear everlasting tension. They need it the more because they often get only a scanty allowance of night rest; and yet the more because their employment are unusually exciting, and consequently, exhausting; and because in most cases they labor and must labor under the pressure of heavy responsibility.

Overtask your engineer till his power of close attention falters, and the consequences are likely to be terrible. It is the maddest and most suicidal policy to over-work rail-road men. No class of laborers more need Sabbath rest, for its physical benefits, than they.

They need it also, to spend with their families. They need its social, moral, and religious advantages, and the more for being so much cut off during the six days of their accustomed labor. No men have a stronger claim to demand the blessing of the Sabbath than they.

3. Those companies that run Sabbath trains, do harm to the community. The most trustworthy, competent, and accomplished men will not go upon their road to labor even occasionally on the Sabbath.

We do not say there are no trusty men among those who can be hired to violate the Sabbath; but we know their number is small. We know that no sagacious business man would be put into responsible trusts. We know that the experience of ages as well as the eternal laws of mind prove that the only reliable trustworthiness, is the product of cherished moral and religious principle.

It is saying but little to affirm that the interests entrusted to Rail-Road employers are too great and too precious to be entrusted to men who do not demand Sabbath rest.

4. The demoralizing influence of Sabbath Rail-Roads is fearful. At the terminus of their routes and at all stations, they draw together crowds of idlers, whose through obstructs regular business, (even supposing such business important on the Sabbath); promotes rowdiness not to say ruffianism, and becomes an intolerable evil upon society.

The influence of these gatherings is doubly worse on Sunday than on other days because they are made up of the class that know no Sabbath—because the staid, responsible men of society are all withdrawn, so that idleness and vice have the finest sort of hot-bed for the terrific development of their nature. The quiet of even such men's usual Sabbath is turned into turmoil, fights, and drunkenness.

Yet further, the influence of the Sabbath train goes everywhere against the quiet and sacredness of the Sabbath. It is a bold, daring, daring example of Sabbath profanation. It seems to trample down and crush the Sabbath in its thundering, reckless sweep of power.

Sabbath trains are a most grievous offence to the Sabbath-keeping portion of the community. No annoyance to their feelings no disturbance to their worship, could be worse. As compared with the old mail-coach, they distance it in aggravation of offence, as they do in the lightning of their speed, the thunder of their rumbling, and the fearfulness of their scream.

We learn that steps are being taken in at least one New York village to indict the Sabbath trains as a nuisance. No indictment could be more legitimate—both under the common law and under the Sabbath statutes of our country.

On the other hand, the resting of Railroads on the Sabbath would operate only at the points where they stop. It could be the large and growing acquaintance of a personal acquaintance especially with their

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## Conjugal Endearments.

'My dear, I'll thank you for a little more sugar in my coffee, if you please.'

'My dear? Don't dear me, I'd as soon have you call me devil, as my dear.'

'Well my devil, I'll thank you for a little more sugar in my coffee.'

At this proof of affection on the part of her husband, Mrs. Snapdrag burst into a rage of tears. She had got up, as the saying is, 'wrong end foremost' that morning, and nothing could please her. She was no better pleased, with being called my devil than my dear, though she had a moment before declared that she preferred it. On the contrary, she took her husband bitterly to task for his ready compliance with her suggestion.

'O you vile, wretched, good-for-nothing man! is it thus you treat your affectionate wife? Is it thus you apply names to her which I dare not mention?'

'My devil you mentioned it just now. You suggested the idea—you put the very words in my mouth—and I always like to comply with your wishes, you know. So, my dear—my devil, I mean—a little more sugar, if you please.'

'Sugar! I won't give you a bit more—I'll see you lugged first. You use more sweetening than your neck's worth!'

'I've acquired that habit by having so sweet a wife. Besides, I pay for it with my own money.'

'Now reproach me with my poverty, will you? If I did not bring you any money, I brought you respectable connexion, and—'

'True, you brought all you connexions.' 'Now, you reproach me with that, do you? I dare say you grudge my relations every bite they eat while they are here.'

'I grudge nothing my dear—I would say my devil.'

'Don't use that word again, Mr. Snapdrag—if you do I'll leave the table!'

'That's you, my love; then I'll help myself to sugar.'

'Yes, you would help yourself to another wife, I dare say if I was gone.'

'I am afraid there is little chance of that.—But my coffee is cooling, while I am waiting for the sugar.'

'Then will be like your love, which has been cooling ever since we were married.'

'Thank you, there's nothing like a sharp acid for cooling draught.'

'Sharp acid. Do you call me sharp acid? I'll endure your taunts no longer. I'll go home to my connexions. I'll have separate maintenance.'

'Whenever you please, my dear—darling!'

'I won't take such pesky language from you.'—[Going, with the sugar bowl in her hand.]

'My dear, leave the sugar bowl, if you please.'

'Here, take it!—[Throwing it at his head, and exit.]

## The Printer.

The night grows late, the streets are hushed—the moon-beams flick the deserted pavement—and sleep strews its slumberous poppies over the inhabitants of the silent city.—All are at rest save the printer, who is busy at his case.

Dreams, lovely as winged cherubs, hover about the repose of man and maiden; visions as pure as the first lilies and beautiful as the matron and child—but to the printer all is reality, toil and weariness.

How nimbly and cheerfully does he adjust the faithful types, as if he took "no note of time"—as if the duties that are wearing out his life were more a diversion than a laborious avocation. But amid their monotonous discharge, believe us, the printer thinks of home and sweet rest, and sighs within himself for the better lot of which others are possessed. And yet there is no repose for him, though the night tramps on, and the jowled dawn will soon appear.

Why do his motions grow less rapid? why move his fingers in so deliberate and mechanical a way? Whence is the smile that lingers at his lip, like the sunbeam at the gates of morning? There is a gentle presence at his side—an eye, blue as violets, glancing into his own—an accent sweet as music, en tracing his ear, and reaching his very heart.

It is but a moment—it is only a reverie—it did not even win him from his occupation—it only caused his hand to falter, not to cease—the printer awakens to busy toil again.

Ye who receive your sunrise favorite, and wander, perhaps listlessly over its pages, remember that it is the fruit of toil which was active and untiring while your convenience and comfort are bought with the price of weariness.

There is an "electric chord," which being changed with sympathy, will carry the gentle burden even to the most distant hours. We bespeak its agency in behalf of the faithful printer.—Buff. Ex.

By the politeness of the Operator of Speeds line we are favored with the following telegraphic despatch:

Blade, and Republican } P. E. Latimer.  
Toledo.

Cars badly smashed up, four miles East of Elmore. Bakeman and Baggage master seriously hurt. Passengers safe. There will be no train in to-night.

VERY LATE FROM HATTEL.—By the arrival of the schooner Sarah Maria from Port au Prince, we have advices thence to the 15 instant, the Sarah Maria having made the passage in twelve days.

The yellow fever was prevailing to a fearful extent. Captain Rogers, of the Sarah Maria, fell a victim to the disease on the 28th of November, and two of the crew. Captain Deer, of the schooner John Tyler of Provincetown, and Captain Ware, of the schooner J. C. Roscoe, of Boston, both died from the same disease on the 6th inst. It is reported that upwards of fifty Americans have been victims to it. It has not been so prevalent fatal for thirty years.

Sarah Maria brings no intelligence of the election of President of the republic. The electoral college in the first Monday in Decem-

ber Sarah Maria, nor intelligence from St Domingo, by way of the slightest reference of Samana by the N. Y. Com. Adv.,

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## THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.

J. M. M. MAIN, Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1853

LAOLA, Your Lines will appear next week. Your penmanship and punctuation are worthy of example.

## Our Paper.

We are aware that our patrons have had some cause of complaint in regard to imperfections in the printing of our previous numbers. If it is true in general that a 'new broom sweeps clean' it is not true in a printing office. We trust that the various labors and perplexities attendant on our commencement will be some apology for any defects which a critical eye may discover. If patient persevering labor will enable us to present a clean handsome sheet to our patrons, we are resolved to do it.

We hope all will consent to give us a fair trial. In politics we may as well here say, that while we maintain our principles firmly, we mean to do it candidly and fairly. The great mass of readers of both political parties are utterly weary of the clang and bilgewater into which political discussions have so universally degenerated. They take no interest in the mighty war maintained by mightier words which one political editor has been accustomed to carry on with another. We believe plain sense and the fair presentation of our opinions will be more acceptable to our readers than personal abuse or dishonest appeals to prejudice and passion.

Important Movement.

We are glad to learn that an energetic movement has been made, to construct a Rail-Road from Fremont to Defiance.

We are informed that the people on the route have been consulted, and are enthusiastic in support of the enterprise, and will give it a hearty material support. Grants for depot ground at different points, and a good portion of the route are already secured on the most flattering terms. Corporate powers are already conferred on a number of our most enterprising and wealthy citizens. The road will be built, and that without delay, and then Fremont and the rich and extensive region west of it will begin their march on the road to that state of wealth and commerce for which nature evidently designed them. Her interests are increasing from her present advantages. A plank road leads from Fremont to Rome. One from Fremont to Tiffin, and one from Fremont to the Green Springs, besides a McCadamised road running from Bellevue to Maumee River and passing through Fremont thus giving it the advantage of eastern travel. The Sandusky River is navigable to the corporation thus giving it a fair chance for every possible improvement that is calculated to render it a desirable point for Eastern Capitalists who wish to locate in the west, for the purchase of real-estate or other property. They can find none more profitable than Fremont in, which to invest their capital. Her market is already thronged with produce from her own vicinity and that of other districts 25 and 50 miles distant.

The Foster Trompe.

This body of Vocalists gave a concert in Social Hall last (Wednesday) evening which was loudly applauded. It is their intention to hold forth to-night at the same place. The lovers of good music will find that theirs is the richest selection, yet met with and a musical ability manifested, that is inferior to the Christians alone.

We are also requested to say to the ladies that they will be waited upon with a slight conveyance to and from the concert free of charge.

Such weather as we have had for two weeks past is something truly rich; some days not a cloud to be seen to molest the quiet sunshine; then again nothing but a torrent of rain from morning till night. But merry winter, we hope has come at last, and the sound of sleigh bells (bells) bringing to our remembrance school-boy recollections, when snow-balls and bat

—Went the round, Merrily—Merrily."

Our Legislature

Has done but little. We suppose they think that they only cost the people about \$6,000 per day—that is not much you know; besides that the holidays are very tempting times, and as we don't pay very heavy taxes, they reckon we can bear it. Their's where the money goes.

Eight Jan. Supper.

On the evening of the 38th anniversary of the N. O. victory, after dancing, the young "chaps" and "lasses" repaired, we understand to a rich treat prepared by Wm. Kessler of the Fremont House. The Fremont House can do it up "Brown"—well it can.

RATHER A HARD JOKE.—\$90 was taken from the treasurer's office Tuesday the 10th inst. The accused claimed that it was a joke. The money was given up, but the sheriff has thought it prudent, notwithstanding, to keep him in custody till tried before the proper tribunal.

Rail Road Move.

January 7th, was celebrated at Janesville, Wis.; on the opening of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Rail Road through that place. A train of 15 cars with about 500 passengers arrived at that point on the day of celebration.

## Annexation—Cuba.

The annexation question is fast becoming agitated and vexing, but the result is yet treasured with the hidden mysteries of the portentous future; what follows, remains yet to be seen. The theme of the press is—annexation—Cuba—Cuba; and it seems as though there was nothing else for the brainless news-mongers of the day upon which to expend their bombast and empty logic; but all contribute their 'mite' to carry on the war, which they must know is, without propriety, and the result of which must call in inevitable and inevitable anathema upon their proceedings.—What shall be said of Mr. Mason, Virginia's favorite, and the boasting pretender of anti-Filibusterism, stalking the country with glories purposes of quiet and harmony. 'To be sure,' says that renowned Senator, 'we cannot have Cuba now.' O no, not now; we will wait awhile; Spain is not disposed to secede it now, but will finally and then it shall be ours—ours inevitably—certainly. Unfortunately for these 'extensives' they seem to have lost sight of the sad mishap that befell our republic but a few years since from a similar officious interposition, through righteous ardor for the prosperity of their dear country. They have not counted the cost of such a step. One moment would reveal the secret. Her history is full of precarious events, and the annals of her chronicles relate an unpropitious story.—What period in her history is not rife with civil, savage and political riot? what do we see in her that is admirable? what want we with four or five million more people of color, when we know, and every sane man knows that it is, and must prove a detriment to the prosperity of this and any other country that harbors it?

And there, too, is their state debt which, of course must follow as a necessary concomitant; besides the expense attendant upon its purchase. If wise policy can be discovered in an annexation with, such facts candidly considered, we then are at a loss to know what it should be, to be denominated inconsistency.

Hear what Mr. Cass has offered as a resolution for the progressive democracy.

Be it resolved, That the United States do hereby declare that the American Continent, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power; and while existing rights should be respected and will be by the United States, they owe it to their own safety and interest to announce, as they do, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with their consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American Continent; and should the attempt be made, they thus deliberately declare that it will be viewed as an act originating in motives regardless of their interest and their safety, and which will leave them free to adopt such measures as an independent nation may justly adopt in defence of its rights and its power.

And be it further resolved, That while the United States disclaim any designs upon the Island of Cuba, inconsistent with the laws of nations, and with their duties to Spain, they consider it due to the vast importance of the subject to make known, in this solemn manner, that they should view all efforts on the part of any other power to procure possession, whether peaceably or forcibly, of that Island, which, as a naval or military position must, under circumstances easily to be foreseen, become dangerous to their Southern Coast, to the Gulf of Mexico and to the mouth of the Mississippi, as unfriendly acts directed against them, and to be resisted by all the means in their power.

What does he mean? does he intimize that Cuba shall be ours—annexed no less volens—right or wrong.

When we see bravos zealous in the service of the government in testimony of the love they entertain for her institutions and rights; when we see the boisterous candidate eager in speech with the prospect of a lucrative office as an incentive, hold up the 'glory' and 'greatness' of their country; when we see demagogues express in flaming speeches the 'love' and 'hope' of their Empire-Republic to demonstrate their appreciation of her dominion, and their jealousy for her peculiar advantages; when we hear office-seekers speak 'prudently' and 'wisely' with an eye on a well lined pocket or fat appointment, traversing the land during the excitement of a campaign; when we hear such men make use of language to 'advantage' however severe, or even digressive from propriety, we can excuse in a measure, the bombast and empty logic, thus brought into the field. But when we see 'Sage' Senators and 'Reverend' Representatives with owl-like gravity make their appearance obnoxious in the view of the people by laying such resolutions as Gen. Cass', before Congress for the government of our foreign policy, we then say put them down.

Last Monday evening a fire broke out in Dr. Wooster's Drug Store occasioned by fosphorus—we are not acquainted with the circumstances.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes nearly two columns of names of deceased worthies who died in the year '52.

Latest From Columbus.

By the politeness of the operator of Speed's line, we have been favored with the following nominations by the Democratic State Convention:

For Governor Wm. Medill, of Fairfield. Lieutenant Governor—Bliss of Allen.

Treasurer of State—John G. Breslin of Seneca.

Secretary of State—Wm. Trevitt of Franklin.

Attorney General—George W. McCook, of Jefferson.

Judge of Supreme Court—Thomas Bartley, Richland.

Member of the Board of Public Works—Griswold of Circleville.

## Rev. T. L. Hawkins' Book.

We have seen the volume. It is beautifully printed, with copious margins, richly bound and all original matter; well calculated for this improved age. Possessing a refined taste, full of playfulness and humor, in the first part, admirably calculated to attract the youthful mind, and imperceptibly to lead it on to more serious subjects; the second part contains historical subjects in poetry, exciting the youth to a taste for ancient history, so much needed to form the character of a true gentleman. The third part contains a great variety of rich poems on Theology.

The fourth and last part, is a perfect Scriptural exposition of what the Scientific call Animal Magnetism; and, to the last part is attached an appendix, or Scriptural exposition of evil spirits, together with a lengthy supplement containing the authors views of Divine Revelation—closing with a voyage down the stream of time. The poetic effusions are not only rich but musical—containing every kind of measure—Pastoral, Comedy, Tragedy, Pindaric, Lyric and Satiric. It will recommend itself to the reader. We will, however, give the title page. On the back in gold letters, Hawkins' Poetic Miscellany and World's Wonder; on the side, Parlor Museum and New Year's Gift for 1853. He has only about 400 copies left. Subscribers will do well to call soon at Buckland & Co's Book Store and get supplied: there are only fifty copies with gilt edges, costing 25 ets. more than others.

Hon. S. P. Chase will please accept our thanks for public Documents.

Inducement.

To our friends we say, for every 8 or 10 new cash subscribers forwarded to us we will send a copy of the Freeman gratis; credit for every cash subscriber will be given on our book.

We are determined to have a full list, at least 800.

The Democratic State convention, adjourned on Saturday the 8th inst., after having nominated the complement of State officers. Their Nominations are very good ones for the "democracy."

The following is related by a paper before us is a most heart rending circumstance. The subject is now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum of Blackwell's Island. Who can read and not be tendered.

"Here is a woman whom joy has deprived of her senses. Her husband and child were on board a vessel which was wrecked. Going down to the shore every day as if with the wish of being nearer the beloved objects that lay buried beneath the sea, suddenly she beheld them standing from a vessel which had picked them up and saved them. An overwhelming flood of joy pervaded her bosom—and then reason was gone forever. She never has known